

Santa Fe New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

The attitude of the Republican party of New Mexico has always been consistent on the question of the admission of the territory as a state. We favored the admission of the territory when the Democratic party was united in their opposition against it. We still favor its admission, believing that there is no good and substantial reason for keeping us out of the Union as a state and believe that this can best be accomplished by the election of a delegate to congress who is in harmony with Republican politics and principles—Republican Platform, New Mexico, 1898.

Thanksgiving is over, and now the head of the house will begin to rustle for Christmas. But then, Christmas only comes once a year.

New Mexico as a state will be one of the greatest states in the Union. No other section in the Union is so rich in natural resources, or possesses so many possibilities for development and investment.

General James Longstreet, commissioner of railroads, in his annual report, recommends that the government build a double track road on the air line between Kansas City, Mo., to San Diego, Cal. The general certainly never did much traveling over the Rocky mountain country. If he had he would know that the government would have a "jim dandy" time putting a railroad through the western country on an air line. Air lines in the mountain region are mostly straight up and down.

Misrepresentations by writers and newspapers will not prevent the admission of New Mexico as a state. The people of the territory, irrespective of race or politics, invite the closest inspection concerning natural resources and the most rigid scrutiny regarding their fitness to govern themselves. Truth always prevails in the end, and the enemies of the territory will soon be brought to a realization of the fact that New Mexico has been kept out of the Union as a state for many years by prejudice and falsehood.

The comptroller of the currency finds that he cannot issue a charter to a national bank in the Hawaiian Islands. This will be a severe disappointment to several ambitious politicians in Washington, who have been planning for months to secure the first charter for a national bank at Honolulu. The same crowd is after national bank charters in Puerto Rico and Manila. It is believed that Congress will have to give specific authorization before the comptroller can issue charters in any of these places.

Some years ago the favorite howl of the Populists and malcontents of the country was that the United States did not coin money as fast as the business requirements of the nation made imperative. That matter was taken up by statisticians, and when they were through with it the cry for greater coinage of money passed away. The report of the director of the mint for October shows that the government is still busy turning out money that is worth 100 cents on the dollar. The amount coined for the month was \$8,696,841, the items being: Gold, \$5,180,000; silver, \$3,516,841; minor coins, \$66,650.

A Victim of Injured Pride.

In a recent number of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, there appeared an article signed by "Suzette," depicting a terrible state of affairs in New Mexico, and attacking the loyalty of the people to the United States. In a manner very excitable and quite entertaining. In order that the readers of the New Mexican may know what "Suzette" found in the territory, the article is here reproduced in full. It reads as follows:

"How many people, I wonder, realize that during our late war with Spain there were American citizens who voted, made and administered laws who lived under and were protected by the American flag, who hated it with all the bitterness of our Spanish foes across the water."

"I did not realize it, either, until just after the war was declared I went to live in a 'dobe house' in a New Mexican village on the sandy banks of the Rio Grande."

"The language, church, courts, schools and newspapers of the inhabitants of the village were Spanish. They refused to learn English and the few who could speak it would not. No American ever expected to obtain justice before their Spanish alcalde, who prided himself upon his family name and his pure Spanish blood, but who lied and stole with all the candor of his fellow-townsmen."

"When I left Philadelphia I had a vague idea that I was going to have a simple-hearted, courteous people. When I returned I was surprised that I got back at all. I never had such a rude awakening in my life. The Mexicans had not even that one redeeming trait of their Spanish ancestors, politeness. They have the manners of Apaches. They open the door without knocking and grunt by way of greeting. When they are ready to go they grunt again or stalk out in silence."

"They have the treachery of their ancestors. They came to visit me in the day time and at night they returned to steal my wool pile."

"The meaning of the word gratitude is unknown to them. They came from all directions with plates, cups and buckets to borrow from me. It was 'precioso, jarabon,' 'precioso, carne,' until they cleaned me out. I was too appalled by their colossal nerve to refuse. When they were home they laughed at me and congratulated themselves upon their cleverness in getting so much out of the 'Americano.'"

"I gave a little girl a pretty frock in which to attend to her hair. Two hours later she passed with other girls, and in my door and cried, 'Gringo.'"

"They killed their own priest in the plaza for us. Many an American has taken his last ride over the lonely road which leads from the village across the desert. The only witnesses who might testify to each fresh exhibition of Spanish treachery are the buzzards lazily soaring in the sky and the coyote skulking behind a sandy mound waiting for its prey."

"Like the Spanish, the Mexican delights in the sufferings of others, especially of animals. The Mexican vaqueros are conspicuous for their cruelty to horses. Much of the reputation we have achieved as fearless 'bronco busters,' I think, is undeserved. It requires no great amount of courage to get on a horse who has been beaten over the head and shoulders with a quirt or club until his eyes are swollen shut and his shoulders so stiff he cannot pitch. They are cruel to cattle and all animals slaughtered are killed with unnecessary suffering."

"Of their boasted hospitality I saw nothing. It seemed impossible for me to win their friendship. Courtesy they mistook for timidity; generosity for weakness."

"They sneered at and spat upon the American flag. It was only fear of the cowboy's six-shooter that prevented them from serious hostilities, for, with all their cruelty, with few exceptions, they are arrant cowards."

"So hostile did they become along the border that at one time Governor Otero considered it advisable to raise a home guard. This he did, and the act was sufficient to teach them discretion. However, when false reports of Spanish victories and the destruction of our navy reached the far-off village where I lived, they built bonfires in the plaza and heaped insults upon the government and the 'Americano.'"

"Their rejoicing was brief, for, a band of cowboys rode through the town, stamped out the bonfires with their high heeled boots and drove our 'Spanish allies' in-doors."

"Ninety per cent of such American citizens as these compose the population of the territory, whose politicians, to satisfy their own ambitions, are clamoring for admission to the Union."

"SUZETTE."

It is really too bad that "Suzette" did not give the name of the village at which she stopped. A place of that kind in New Mexico is so rare that it would have at once become the object of much attention, and the inhabitants would have been taught a salutary lesson in courtesy to strangers. The native people come no nearer being angels than the Americans, but their hospitality is proverbial among the men who travel in the southwest. They will divide the last crust in the home with the stranger and expect no return. But it is not with the private lives of the people of the territory, as depicted in the article quoted, that concerns the general public. New Mexico people have become so accustomed to being misrepresented and maligned by those persons who can see no good in any one but themselves that attention is no longer paid to such attacks. "But when the 'Suzettes' who may pass through the territory go out of their way to call in question the loyalty of the native New Mexicans to the government under which they live, it is time that the outside world should know the truth."

To begin with, two years and a half ago, at the St. Louis National Republican convention, Hon. Pedro Perea, delegate-elect to congress, prepared and presented to the New Mexico delegation, a resolution declaring for the freedom of Cuba, but as it was not thought expedient to take up the matter before the country was wholly prepared to embrace a measure of that kind, it was not embodied in the report of the committee. Mr. Perea is a native of the territory and of Spanish descent.

In the 32d legislative assembly, which was composed of 15 "Americans" and 21 "Mexicans" (the words "Americano" and "Mexicano" being used here to distinguish between the native and other members), the following resolution was passed by an unanimous vote:

"That we, the people of the territory of New Mexico, have watched with deep interest and satisfaction the efforts of our brethren in the Island of Cuba to throw off the oppressive yoke of haughty Spain and to establish for themselves a government of the people, and we, the descendants of those who for 300 years bore the galling chain of Spanish domination, though to a less extent than our Cuban brethren, are in a position to more thoroughly sympathize with them than a majority of American citizens, and we hope for them the same happy results that followed our efforts for freedom and independence in 1821."

We extend to the struggling patriots in the beautiful island so close to our shores the hope that they may soon accomplish their mission and join the great sisterhood of free and independent states.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the journals of both houses and copies duly certified be sent to the president of Cuba libre."

"Resolved, further, That these resolutions be forwarded to the president of the United States and to Hon. T. B. Catron, delegate of New Mexico."

"Approved January 25, 1897."

Does that resolution show any great love for Spain or disloyalty to the United States?

When war was declared and the president issued his call for volunteers to enter the service of the country, did New Mexico shrink her duty? Was there any lack of patriotism? The muster rolls of the men who enlisted answers those questions better than any other argument that can be presented. Out of a population of less than 250,000 more men were ready and willing to go to the front than the apportionment of troops to the territory would permit to enter the ranks, and out of the number who presented themselves for service under the old flag, 900 enrolled their names and took up the duties of soldiers. It is not necessary to here enter into a history of what those who were sent to Cuba did. The whole world is still ringing with their praise, and when the boys in the 1st territorial regiment, now stationed in Georgia, reach Cuba, they will perform their duties in as quiet, heroic and determined manner as did the famous Rough Riders. New Mexico may have been disloyal, but she furnished more men for the volunteer army in the war with Spain, in proportion to

the population, than any other state or territory.

The statement that Governor Otero raised a home guard for the purpose, as inferred in the article, of protecting the loyal inhabitants from harm, is without foundation; it is utterly false. At no time did the governor entertain such an idea. In fact, when the call for volunteers was made by the president, the national guard was disbanded in a number of places in order that its members might enter the volunteer companies. Never, during the war, was a home guard thought of by the territorial authorities; never was there need for such an organization. Along the border between New Mexico and Mexico a number of men held themselves in readiness to repel the incursions of cattle thieves and desperados from south of the line as it was feared that the removal of the regular troops from the posts in the southern part of the territory might induce that class of bandits to slip over from Mexico and run off cattle and horses and perhaps rob isolated ranches and places of business, but there never was a corporal's guard organized for the protection of property or life from unlawful acts of the inhabitants of the territory.

Such is the history of the actions and feelings of the people of New Mexico during the war with Spain, and "Suzette" has written the article quoted without any foundation other than to vent her spite on a kindly, hospitable people who, perhaps, did not accord her the homage she thought was due to a resident of the "Great East." Such people are apt to come to the "wilds of New Mexico" very much puffed up over their personal importance, and quite naturally, when they leave, their conceit has suffered severely by reason of the quiet, harmless fun which is poked at them.

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A Republican Official in Eddy County.

(Eddy Argus.)

It is with considerable satisfaction that the Argus notes the election of A. N. Pratt as superintendent of the schools of Eddy county for the ensuing two years. Good schools are a vital necessity in any country, but especially so in the southwest, and in the Pecos Valley, where the effort is being made to people it with citizens from the north and east. They will not come unless good school facilities are available for their children. It is almost impossible to have proper schools, conducted in an efficient manner, without a competent man at the head of affairs, and Eddy county has not always been fortunate in this respect. The election of Mr. Pratt guarantees the direction of school affairs by a competent official and gives promise that the school system of Eddy county will advance most materially in the succeeding two years. Mr. Pratt is a graduate of one of the best colleges of Massachusetts, and for many years had charge of the deaf and dumb institution of Minnesota.

NEWS FROM NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

Bland.

Bland celebrated Thanksgiving with a grand balle Wednesday night.

A new rock jail is being erected, and a number of men here are "justa dyin'" to get into it.

Frank and Will Deitcher, of Las Vegas, will remove to this camp to engage in mining.

R. S. Philpot, of this place, has returned to this country from Alaska, and is in southern California on the way home.

The office of the Bland Milling Company was burned because of an over-heated stove left alone, and the main mill building had a narrow escape. This has stirred the people to talking about a fire department for the camp. This has been emphasized by a fire in the Routledge planing mill, which was fortunately extinguished ere much damage was done.

Cerrillos.

The Methodist pastor was given a pound party the other night.

The town board is discussing collecting licenses from local business firms as well as from saloons.

Night Operator Noblett at the Santa Fe depot will remove to Coffeyville, Kas., and his place is taken by C. S. Smith, of Las Vegas.

Two pigs are being raffled off for the benefit of Ed Sullivan, who is, with the proceeds of the raffle, to be sent to a different climate for his health.

The coal department of the Santa Fe road is turning out from 90 to 100 car loads of coal daily, and even then is behind its orders. The company is looking for 300 men for immediate work at the mines.

Las Vegas.

There are 21 patients at the railroad hospital.

A musical society is being organized at the normal school.

A girl 14 years old of this city has been vaccinated every year since her birth.

Colonel Roswell G. Wheeler, city treasurer of Alameda, Calif., is in town for his health.

Fully 100 residences and business houses have been erected here within the last 12 months.

Citizens rise in protest against small-pox patients being dumped upon the town from the neighboring mining camps.

The public schools had a big time yesterday in honor of the day. The programs published in the local paper filled a column and a half.

Arthur Lewis fell from a train in Indian Territory the other day and lost a leg. His mother and brother have gone to Muscogee, where the accident occurred.

Isaac Sims, of Raton, who was badly scalded in the Raton round house, has died of his injuries at the hospital in this city.

Fireman Lloyd, of the Santa Fe road, was caught at Thatcher between a coal chute and the tender of his engine, and badly crushed. He is in the hospital here.

Leave orders at Slaughter's barbershop. Baskets leaves Tuesday and returns on Friday. We pay all express charges. G. F. AMBROSE, AGENT.

Albuquerque.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Flesher have returned from their wedding trip.

Miss Mamie Geisselman, formerly of the salvation army, has married Emil M. Geisselman.

The fire department has given \$100 from the general fund to each of the city fire companies.

Peter J. McFarland and Miss Cecilia Martin were married Tuesday. It was a society event.

Peter McGrath, recently of the territorial regiment, will remove to Chicago to enter the post office department employ there.

Miss Fannie Rathbone has been called to the bedside of her mother, who is dying, at Herrington, Kas. She was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. Rona Rotter, of Raton.

George Thayer, claiming to represent a dress pattern agency in New York has been swindling merchants in the southern part of the territory in El Paso, and has been shown up by the Citizen and El Paso papers.

Robert Williams arrested on charge of being one of the men who robbed E. J. Post's store of a case of revolvers has been bound over in \$1,000 and in default of bail has gone to jail.

THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND.

They sat in their tent at the close of day In confiding state of mind And talked in a confidential way Of the girl they left behind. The light of the stars in the realms above, These moments of the evening side, Was not as soft as the light of love That glowed in the warriors' eyes. Each one told of the beauties rare Of his own particular maiden fair.

"My girl," said Tom, "is a pretty queen And true as the compass steel. Has the loveliest eyes that ever were seen— She's a stunner from head to heel. 'Twas in a letter I asked her hand In a passionate sort of way. An eloquent declaration, and Her answer just came today. She says she loves me and will be glad To share the life of her soldier lad."

"My darling is worth her weight in gold!" Said Jack, with a love drawn tear. "There isn't an angel above could hold Her own with the little dear! That last sweet night when we kissed She promised to be my wife, To love me faithful and true till I Got back from my soldier life. And her letters tell me in every line She's mine forever, and only mine."

"And I," said Harry, "have won a girl Who is waiting for me at home— The sweetest and prettiest maiden pearl 'Neath heaven's o'erhanging dome; She wears my coat and my sword and my gun, In my heart is her image divine. I'll tell me the names of your dear ones, and I'll tell you the name of mine."

"Kate Lott!" "Great Scott!" Then the brides began to whisper; They were all engaged to the same old girl!

—Denver Post.

The Proper Reference.

The lady who presided at the desk at which the "Answers to Female Correspondents" were written was indisposed, and the sporting editor, who thought he knew it all, boldly undertook to write out the answers correctly. The first one stumbled him, and he appeared at the city editor's desk with a troubled expression upon his face and the query slip in his hand.

"I'm out in the first round," he announced. "Here's a female who wants to know what the coming winter style of coats will be."

"Boas!" answered the city editor. "Don't know anything about 'em. Ask the snake editor."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Parasailing.

"What are you making so much disturbance for?" inquired Aguinaldo's friend.

"My dear fellow, you are not keeping up with the pace of civilization. You don't appreciate the value of advertising. I don't propose to go into the United States along with the bunch as merely one of the natives. I'm going to be a deposited potentate, who can hold his own in society with any ex-queen who ever emigrated."—Washington Star.

Altogether Too Short.

They were discussing the clubwoman of advanced ideas.

"I suppose," said one, "that you regard her as the woman of the hour."

"The woman of the hour!" exclaimed the other. "Why, my dear sir, if you had ever heard her talk you would realize that 'woman of the hour' doesn't give her half enough latitude. She is nothing less than the woman of the day."—Chicago Post.

Thought It Was a Tip.

The Policeman—Your honor, I caught this guy—I mean, this gent—swiping a pocketbook.

The Prisoner—You told me to do it.

"Me?"

"Yes, you. You come along up to the crowd I said it was time to disperse, so I dis-pursed the first man I could."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Similar, but Different.

Weeks—Young Brokleigh certainly deserves a great deal of credit for keeping up appearances on such a small income.

Weeks—Well, don't you think for a minute that he isn't getting it. He owes nearly every man in town.—Chicago News.

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NEW MEXICO.
THE CITY OF MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN.
ANY KIND OF CLIMATE YOU WANT!
THE SACRAMENTO AND GREAT TULARE VALLEY
CONNECTED BY 25 MILES OF MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.
ALAMOGORDO
is beautifully situated at the foot of the SACRAMENTO MOUNTAINS.
Grand Scenery, Superb Warm, Dry Winter Climate.
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IT IS THE
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Fine Homesites in Mountains of Fruit Lands and abundant mineral and game preserve.
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LE BRUN'S FOR EITHER SEX.
The remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet, no abstinence in 1 to 3 days. Small pain package, by mail, \$1.00. Sold only by

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TRIMMINGS AND COLORS.

Attractive Decorations Employed in the Winter Wardrobe.

Gray is a decidedly fashionable tint, and the old ashes of rose tone is being revived—a pinky gray approaching lilac. Plum color and veronese red are two other colors seen in the new goods which are likely to be much worn. Materials with horizontal stripes are enjoying high favor, as are also horizontal lines of trimming on bodices and skirts of plain goods.

Rich applications are the most important decoration employed at present. They appear on all kinds of fabrics, and some of the new evening tulle and gauzes have elaborate insertions of silk, satin or lace embroidered upon them most delicately. Butterflies, flowers and especially bow-knots are favorite designs.

Dinner gowns are extremely sumptuous, being usually made on the princess model, and the most magnificent materials being employed.

The belt of kid worn with tailor made and other simple woolen gowns has now a band of satin or moire ribbon of a light or



bright color stitched along the middle. As an improvement on this idea a fawn kid belt is seen in which little crosswise stripes are cut at regular intervals. Through these stripes the ribbon is interwoven, and it may be changed so that the belt will serve to accompany costumes of different colors.

For gives every indication of being as fashionable this year as it was last, blue fox being already employed in considerable quantities.

The out shows a pretty little capote, which is composed of light gray velvet, entirely shirred. It is trimmed in front with two gray ostrich plumes and a chon composed of loops of black velvet ribbon, secured in the middle by a jeweled ornament. Similar choux are placed at the sides, and a chon fastens the strings.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE TOILET.

How to Reduce Weight and to Take Care of the Complexion.

The reduction of embonpoint is a question mainly of regime, especially with young persons, unless indeed the superfluous flesh is the outcome of disease. To sleep little, drink little of any kind of food, avoid farinaceous and sugary foods and take a great deal of exercise, inducing perspiration, is the best and safest method of bringing down weight.

The prejudice which some women entertain against using soap on the face is quite unfounded. Soap is indeed necessary in order to keep the face really clean, and if it is used with hot water at night just before going to bed, the complexion which it gives the countenance will have disappeared by morning. A very fine quality of soap must be chosen, as coarse soaps destroy the beauty of the skin on either face or hands. It should be remem-



CARBOMERE GOWN.

bored that to bathe the face in hot water before going out of doors in cold weather is to offer a premium for a rough, red, chapped complexion. A slight application of rosewater and glycerin, followed by a thin dusting of a good quality of rice powder, is an excellent protection for the skin against cold and wind.

The gown illustrated is of old rose cashmere. The skirt is trimmed at the hips with a ruffle of black satin ribbon, which is a continuation of that on the close bodice. The fronts of the bodice are cut in scallops, edged with the ribbon, and there is a yoke of guipure de venise. The capote of erin guipure is trimmed with white feathers and a Louis XVI bow of black velvet.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Decayed By a Song.

On one occasion while Emma Thurbay was stopping in Cologne she was invited by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller to come to his house and sing a nocturne song which he had written especially for her voice. The aria was florid and of great compass and filled with exceedingly brilliant cadenzas. Miss Thurbay had not sung more than half a dozen bars when she was surprised to hear an almost identical performance in an adjoining room. Hiller clasped his hands delightedly, but the secret of his pleasure was a mystery to Miss Thurbay. He then told her that the renowned singer was his favorite nightingale, whose song he had tried to imitate in his own composition.—Concert Goer.

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American Plan, \$2.00 per day and upward. Transient and Permanent Guests.
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On the European Plan, or Board and Room \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Special rates by the week.
SPACIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
When in Silver City Stop at the Best Hotel.
FRANK E. MILSTED, Prop.

SOCIETIES.
Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & M. E. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.
Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular communication second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.
Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, E. T. Regular communication fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.
PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers always welcome. SIOLE LEBROW, N. G. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.
CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F., Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriarchs welcome. J. J. ZIMMERMAN, C. P. A. P. RASLEY, Scribe.
MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F., Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THURSDAY NEWELL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.
AZTLAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F., meet every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. W. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

K. O. P.
SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. of P., Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. J. J. ZIMMERMAN, Chancellor Commander. LEE MURKIN, K. of R. and S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
MAX FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
[CHAS. A. SPIESS, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.]
GEO. W. KNABE, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.
EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.
CHAS. F. RASLEY, (Late Surveyor General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.
E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 17, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.
T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our